

the National Defense Medal with Bronze Star, the Southwest Asia Service Medal with two Bronze Stars, the NCDP Ribbon (#4), the Army Service Ribbon, the Overseas Ribbon (#2), and the Kuwaiti Liberation Medal. CSM Palacios has also been a member of the elite Sergeant Morales Club since 1979.

On Guam and the Marianas, the personal accomplishments and success of native sons and daughters are celebrated and adopted as triumphs for everyone in the community. Through his illustrious service in the United States Army, Ben has attained respect and admiration of many. He has brought recognition, not only to himself, but also to the people of the Marianas. On their behalf, I commend Command Sergeant Major Benjamin C. Palacios for his outstanding achievements.

#### COMMITTING TO EQUAL PAY

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 2000

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today more women are working than ever before. The number of working women has grown from 18.4 million in 1950 and to 63 million in 1997. Women made up 29.6 percent in 1950 and 46.2 percent in 1997. Our nation depends on the contributions of working women. And equal pay has been the law of the land since 1963. Yet today is Equal Pay Day—the day when women's earnings from January 1999 to May 11, 2000 will finally equal what men earned in 1999 alone. 37 years later after the enactment of the Equal Pay Act, women are still paid less than men—even with similar education, skills and experience. It's time we ensure women can make ends meet and find respect and opportunity on the job.

In 1996, women were paid 74 cents for every dollar men received. That's \$26 less to spend on groceries, housing, child care and other expenses for every \$100 worth of work. Over a lifetime of work, the 26 cents-on-the-dollar adds up. The average working woman will lose \$523,000 to unequal pay during her working life.

Ensuring equal pay for equal work is about improving the lives of families. In the United States, 99 out of every 100 women will work for pay at some point in their lives. 71.9 percent of women with children younger than 18 are in the labor force. This means the wage gap doesn't just shortchange women. It hurts children and families because many working women are the primary breadwinners in their households. In fact, nearly two-thirds of working women provide half or more of their household income, and forty-one percent are the sole source of income. Many families need two full paychecks to get by every month. One full paycheck and one three-quarters paycheck just doesn't cut it.

That's one of the reasons I am a proud cosponsor of the Paycheck Fairness Act. This legislation will help us to be better enforce the Equal Pay Act. It will put wage discrimination on the basis of gender on the same footing as wage discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity.

The Paycheck Fairness Act will toughen the remedy provisions of the Equal Pay Act. It will strengthen enforcement of the Equal Pay Act

by committing more resources to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. It will improve education and outreach on differentials between women and men in the workplace, and lift the gag rule imposed by many employers who forbid employees to discuss their wages with co-workers.

I believe most employers want to treat their workers fairly. But for those employers who reward the hard work and loyalty of women with a partial paycheck, we need such measures as the Paycheck Fairness Act to put a stop to their wrongdoing.

Mr. Speaker, 37 years is long enough to wait for equity. It's time we join together and end the wage gap.

#### THE OCCASION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE S.H.A.P.E. COMMUNITY CENTER

### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Self-Help for African People Through Education, Inc., more commonly known as the S.H.A.P.E. Community Center, of Houston, Texas, on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. On Saturday, May 13, 2000, S.H.A.P.E. will celebrate 30 years of commitment and service to strengthening Black families, the community and the nation.

S.H.A.P.E.'s successful growth is a result of the exemplary services the center provides and offers to area residents. Founded in 1969, chartered by the State of Texas in 1971, and classified by the IRS as a 501(c)(3) organization, S.H.A.P.E. started as a summer enrichment program for youth promoting knowledge of, pride in, and respect for their African heritage. Since its inception, S.H.A.P.E. has been involved in the creation, implementation and operation of education, cultural enrichment, employment, economic development, and crime/juvenile delinquency prevention programs.

In the spring of 1974, S.H.A.P.E. purchased what was once its main building, located at 3815 Live Oak. Remodeled in 1993, this building is now called the S.H.A.P.E. Family Center. It has an art gallery, cafe, small classrooms/meeting areas, a library, and performance space for cultural, educational and other community events. In 1993, S.H.A.P.E. purchased a building at 3903 Alameda called the S.H.A.P.E. Harambee Building which houses the business office and economic development programs. The Harambee Building has a major community space that can seat up to 500 people. Public events from town hall meetings to plays to Kwanzaa Celebrations have been held at both locations over the years.

S.H.A.P.E. has two major programs: the Family Strengthening & Empowerment Program (FSEP) and the Community Empowerment Program (CEP). The major components of the FSEP include After-School and Summer Enrichment programs for children and a Parents Rites of Passage program for adults. Forming the core of the CEP are the Cultural Arts Program (Community Festivals, Celebrations and Ceremonies), Annual Events, Economic Development, and Community Organizing, Outreach & Partnership activities.

S.H.A.P.E. Community Center has been able to provide these services over the past 30 years because of in-kind contributions and volunteers. Throughout the years, many diverse organizations, groups, businesses and governmental agencies have helped S.H.A.P.E. in its efforts to meet the community needs, and I commend each and every one of them who, over the past 30 years, has helped to make S.H.A.P.E. a model community center.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the spirit of service that has flourished at S.H.A.P.E. Community Center over the past 30 years, and to join me in congratulating Self-Help for African People through Education, Inc., on its 30th anniversary.

#### THE RETIREMENT OF BRIAN HUNTER

### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the retirement of Mr. Brian Hunter from the California Department of Fish and Game. Mr. Hunter has served the state of California in the Department of Fish and Game for 39 years. For the past 20 years he has managed the Department's 15 county Central Coast Region.

Brian Hunter was born in 1940 in Berkeley, CA. He was raised on a sheep and cattle ranch near Lincoln, California. During his youth, Brian was involved in 4H and the Future Farmers of America. He received his A.A. degree from Sacramento City and American River Colleges in 1961. In 1963 Brian received a B.A. degree in Microbiology and Biochemistry from Sacramento State University. Three years later in 1966, Brian received his Masters Degree from Sacramento State in Microbiology and in Wildlife diseases. He was later certified as a Wildlife Biologist and deputized peace officer by the Wildlife Society.

In July of 1963, Brian began his career with the Department of Fish and Game working in the Wildlife Laboratory in Sacramento, CA. He held several positions including Laboratory Technician to Wildlife Pathologist in charge. In January 1978, Mr. Hunter became the Wildlife Management Supervisor and Big Game Coordinator for the Sacramento office, a position he held until 1980. In 1980, Brian was promoted to Regional manager of the Central Coast region of the California Department of Fish and Game.

During his tenure with the Department of Fish and Game, Brian was instrumental in developing numerous policies and projects. He established cooperative relations with CalTrans, Pacific Gas and Electric and many other entities to help them accomplish their public works projects while maintaining and protecting natural resources. He also provided leadership for interagency coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Army National Guard. It was Brian who made the initial agreement that led to the Wildlife Conservation Board's acquisition of property at Moss Landing and the creation of the Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research in Monterey County, CA. Brian

also had oversight and acted as the media contact for the 1998 Shell Oil Spill in Carquinez Strait of Northern California which ultimately led to a \$19 million settlement. He was instrumental in the \$1 million settlement agreement with Browning Ferris Industries to help restore Pilarcitos Creek in San Mateo County, CA.

Throughout his life, Brian Hunter has been an ardent supporter of recreational fishing and hunting programs throughout northern California. He has encouraged, supported and participated in numerous youth hunting and fishing programs. He developed animal capture and restraint protocols and wrote the handbook for animal capture as well as developing the training class. He has served as the associate editor of TRACKS and on the editorial advisory board of the Outdoor California magazine which is regularly published by the Department of Fish and Game. Perhaps Brian's greatest accomplishment has been in the hiring, training and mentoring of numerous successful Fish and Game Employees.

Brian is a devoted family man as well. He is married and two children, ages 33 and 35. In his spare time Brian prides himself as a hunter, angler, observer of nature and a purveyor of common sense.

Clearly Brian Hunter has been a valuable asset to the people and the wildlife of northern California. His distinguished career record speaks for itself. It has been my honor to represent Brian as both a State Senator and now as a Congressman. For these reasons I move that we recognize and honor Brian Hunter for his outstanding achievements and service to the State of California.

#### INTERNET NONDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. MAX SANDLIN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3709) to make permanent the moratorium enacted by the Internet Tax Freedom Act as it applies to new, multiple, and discriminatory taxes on the Internet.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to address H.R. 3709, The Internet Nondiscrimination Act. The Internet transformed business and commerce in a revolutionary fashion. Congress now must face the daunting task of shaping policy concerning its taxation.

Mr. Chairman, I come from East Texas, a region that has a heavy concentration of small businesses. Under law, these businesses are required to collect sales tax. In 1992, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states cannot require businesses without a physical presence in their geographic area to collect and remit sales taxes. Small businesses were essentially rendered uncompetitive under this ruling. These "brick and mortar" stores now face extinction because they are forced to compete with online businesses who do not have to collect state and local taxes.

As things stand, state and local governments lose about \$5 billion annually in uncollected sales taxes on mail order purchases

and are expected to lose about \$15 billion annually in uncollected sales taxes on Internet purchases by the year 2003. I am aware that the Internet is the engine driving current economic growth and am in no way trying to jeopardize its growth. The Internet provides access to products that my rural constituents would not otherwise be able to purchase. However, I believe that electronic commerce and small business should exist on a level playing field with regard to taxation. It is time that Congress begins to address the task of creating a fair tax code for online retailers and their brick and mortar counterparts.

I urge my colleagues to work toward a technology neutral, simplified, sales tax system which guarantees that buyers and sellers are treated equally. It is important that Congress be given and appropriate period of time to build a consensus on the long-term solution to Internet taxation issues. We must be careful to avoid a hasty, ill-conceived tax system that places unnecessary tax burdens on our consumers and sellers.

I stand in support of H.R. 3709, The Internet Nondiscrimination Act. It is my hope that, in the future, Congress will go one legislative step further and address the issues surrounding e-commerce taxation.

#### SAMUEL B. MOODY BATAAN DEATH MARCH ACT

**HON. JOHN L. MICA**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 11, 2000*

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation in the name of a special and dear friend who valiantly served in World War II and survived the treacherous Bataan Death March. The "Samuel B. Moody Bataan Death March Compensation Act" would provide compensation to those individuals who were forced to partake and held imprisoned following the ruthless procession.

Last year, Sam Moody passed away in Central Florida. I first met Sam in my civic activities in central Florida some years ago. However, I never really knew much about his background until some years ago when I invited Sam and several other veteran leaders to a small luncheon gathering.

As we sat together, I asked each of the veterans to relate some of their military service recollections after lunch to our group. Sam Moody started off rather hesitantly but he began telling an incredible story.

In 1942, American and Filipino troops fought bravely against the Japanese army during the Second World War on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines. Due to the low supplies and no hope of reinforcements, these men fought valiantly until they were forced to surrender to the enemy.

Within six days, the troops were corralled in the Mariveles, just south of Bataan. Little did they know, they were in for the journey of their lives—the Bataan Death March. In April of 1942 they began their march from Mariveles to their yet unknown destination of San Fernando—more than 60 miles away. The tropical temperatures in the Philippines during this season were excruciating, many men dying from dehydration and some from exhaustion. Treatment by their Japanese captors was bru-

tal and often fatal as those who could not continue marching were summarily beaten or executed on the spot.

Many marchers attempted to escape into the jungles and some succeeded, however, most were forced to continue on their journey. Once they reached the railroad sidings, the troops were crammed into railroad cars like cattle. They continued to feel the torture of the tropical sun and their 30 mile train journey took close to 4 hours with long stops at various points.

After reaching camp O'Donnel in the jungles of Arlac Province, these soldiers were held as prisoners of war for over 3½ years.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the "Samuel B. Moody Bataan Death March Compensation Act" is to illustrate that while food and clothing allowances existed for our soldiers the United States failed to pay these benefits to the Bataan Death March survivors during their time spent in captivity.

In fact, those who survived to see their liberation in 1945 also did not receive the promotions or pay grade increases given to their counterparts who were not held as POWs. Pay increases and benefits were a standard part of military service, however, these brave individuals have yet to receive their lost payment.

In an effort to give these brave men their just benefits, I am introducing this legislation to compensate those survivors who were held captive after the Bataan Death March with their earned pay and benefits.

I would like to invite each member of this body to join me in this effort by cosponsoring this legislation. For those who gave so much in service to our Nation deserve to be duly compensated for their sacrifice and valor.

#### EULOGY FOR GRACE DIEHL

**HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 11, 2000*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a remarkable woman, Grace Diehl, who passed away last month. Grace was the wife of Leo Diehl, the former assistant and close friend of Speaker "Tip" O'Neill. I am inserting the eulogy delivered at Grace's mass by Tom O'Neill, the speaker's son. It is obvious in reading the eulogy that Grace and Leo shared a love and devotion that we all should emulate. I submit this eulogy not only to pay my respect to Grace and her memory, but to share with my colleagues a true love story.

#### EULOGY FOR GRACE DIEHL

Good Morning to each of you . . . Father . . . Grace's family and friends . . . and especially to you Leo. It is a great honor and a significant responsibility . . . to offer some remembrances about Grace whose long life spanned most of the last century and who . . . thanks in large part to an enviable but mysterious mix of great genes, determination and the constant care and concern of an equally determined husband . . . managed to also celebrate the dawn of this new century.

Grace's life is a remarkable saga, best told in two parts. . . . The years before "My Leo" as she liked to call him and the years with Leo, which I know she would agree were her best.

Most good stories begin at the beginning which is where I should start. The problem is